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REPORT

AN ITALIAN SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION ON THE RED SEA.

American Vice Consul,	Earl Brennan,
Florence, Italy,	Date of preparation, September 27, 1923,
	Date of mailing, September 27, 1923.

According to "Il Sole" of September 22, 1923, on that date there left from Genoa the SS MAGNAGHI for the purpose of continuing certain hydrographic researches in the Red Sea.

This boat, which was constructed about ten years ago especially for the Royal Naval Hydrographic Service, is commanded by Captain Leopoldo Novaro of the Royal Navy, hydrographic specialist, who has a staff specially selected for

for this work, on which are included the following noted scientists:- Professor Vercelli, Professor Luigi Salzo and Doctor Mario Picotti, commissioned to combine with the hydrographic work, researches in physics, chemics, geology and, above all, in oceangeography and marine biology.

As it is known, the Red Sea is still, from the hydrographic point of view, imperfectly known and the maritime accidents on it are numerous. It also presents great interest from a scientific point of view for its peculiar formation as a sea closed between deserts, burned by the tropic sun, without contributing rivers, with hardly any rainfall and with limited communication with the open seas; in short, of autonomous life and most rich in marine animal and vegetable life.

Previous expeditions conducted by the British Navy and by the former Empire of Austria-Hungary have already gathered very interesting data, according to "Il Sole"

The SS MAGNAGHI furnished, as it is, with every modern instrument and prepared with every accuracy in the personnel and in the material, in the eight months of intense but fruitful labor will have the means to bring a most valuable contribution to the development of the full scientific knowledge of that important and interesting region.

Among the objects of the expedition of the SS MAGNAGHI is also that of studying, for the purpose of bettering, the situation of the scarcity of coast light-houses

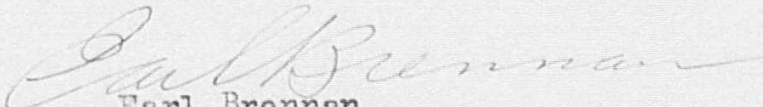


houses and signals, among others, signals on the famous wretched Cape Guardafui and on Cape Hafum. The Royal Navy thus claims to fill an old and ardent desire of mariners in the most modern manner.

The Minister of Marine, prior to the departure of the SS MAGNAGHI, telegraphed to the commander as follows:-

"The scientific and hydrographic expedition under your command on the MAGNAGHI will continue the traditions of the study of the sciences of the sea in which, for centuries, with ardent seaman-ship, the activity of every civilization, our great leaders have influenced study and science in the interest of humanity. To you, Commander, to your staff and equipment, and to the illustrious scientists who are collaborating with the Navy, I send my appreciation and my cordial salutations.  
Revel."

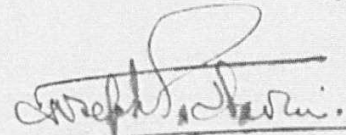
Respectfully submitted,

  
Earl Brennan  
American Vice Consul.

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September 27, 1923.

  
Joseph Emerson Haven,  
American Consul.

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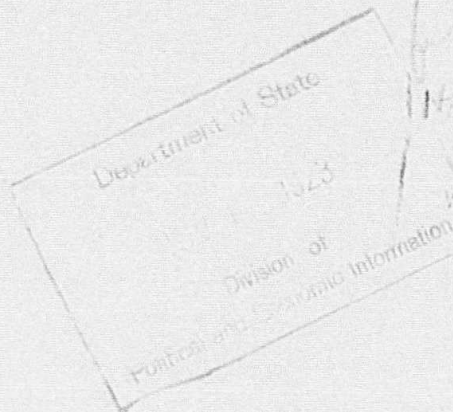
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REPORT.NOV 19 1923  
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A HYDROPLANE UNIT TO BE ATTACHED TO THE ITALIAN  
SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION ON THE RED SEA.

American Vice Consul,

Earl Brennan,

Florence, Italy,

Date of preparation,

October 11, 1923,

Date of mailing,

October 12, 1923.

"Il Sole" of October 6th states that, with reference to the Italian Scientific Expedition which has left for the Red Sea, as discussed in my report "An Italian Scientific Expedition on the Red Sea" of September 27, 1923, the Commissioner of Aeronautics has interested himself in the work and, upon the request of the Minister of the Marine, under whose supervision the expedition has been undertaken, he has placed at the disposal of the expedition a hydroplane unit.

In order



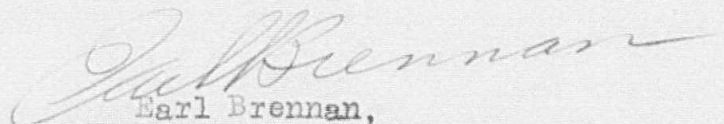
In order to provide for the placing of a hanger which will be constructed in a special manner adapted to a place of heavy and destructive winds there will be sent a specialist who, at the termination of his special work, must return immediately to Italy.

Because these planes must correspond to the needs of this special service they have been appropriately equipped with special appliances for use in hydrographic work and mountings for photographic machines.

On board the SS MASSAUA which will sail from Naples toward the end of this month will be all the material, even to extra supplies of lubricants and photographic material.

Already in Argentina and in Japan hydroplanes have been employed in this service and now also Italy is adopting them. This would indicate the very useful collaboration which the aerial service of a country can offer in hydrographic and also in topographic work.

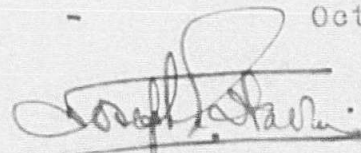
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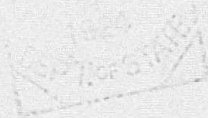
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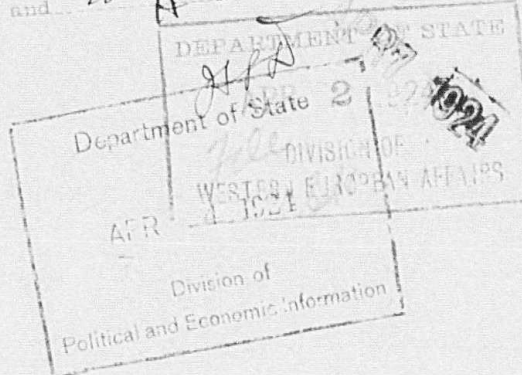
  
Joseph Emerson Haven,  
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REPORT.

APR 10 1924 R

NEW RESEARCHES IN THE POWERS OF AUTO-SUGGESTION  
BY AN ITALIAN PSYCHOLOGIST.

American Vice Consul, Earl Brennan,  
Florence, Italy. Date of preparation, - March 10th, 1924.  
Date of mailing, - March 12th, 1924.

Considerable has been written of late in various European Journals among which are "The New York Herald, Paris Edition", and "The Italian Mail", the local English language newspaper, concerning new researches made by a young Italian psychologist, Signor Dino Galardi, in the field of auto-suggestion. Signor Galardi's researches, it might be stated in a general way, are along lines similar to those of the eminent French scientist, Dr. Coué; so much so in fact that the young Italian is being often referred to in the discussions of his theories as "The Italian Coué".

Signor



Signor Galardi of Pistoia, in this Consular district, whose theories have been given personally to the writer, is not a graduate physician but has completed a certain amount of medical work at the now Royal University of Florence, which work was interrupted by the entry of Italy into the late World War, during which Signor Galardi is said to have served with distinction. He does, however, impress one as a sincere and thorough scientist, fully convinced of the astounding value which he claims is attached to the discoveries he has made in his researches in the psychological field of science.

Although having much in his methods in common with those of Coué, in that they are based on the workings of the imagination of the patient, yet here the similarity terminates for while Dr. Coué tries to produce "persuasion" through the imagination and then to induce a response of the impaired organ to the will - a process which, incidentally, still lacks scientific explanation - Signor Galardi claims that he has discovered the means of making the sub-conscious mind act automatically in the desired direction, independent of the patient's will power. This, however, according to this scientist, without the employment of hypnotic force.

According to Galardi the three cardinal functions of the mind are classified under the heads of (1) dynamism (2) consciousness (3) sub-consciousness. Dynamism represents the phenomena of action due to external stimulus resulting from pleasure or pain as well as the effects of will

will power in the individual stimulated by need or psychological necessity, while the functions of consciousness are understood to embrace all the mental phenomena due to thought, generated by the subject himself. The sub-conscious one, on the other hand, is a not wholly known quantity but one of the psychic functions of which is imagination, which can alone and without the control of will power, exercise a certain influence upon the psychological sub-consciousness in such a way as to modify either intensity or extent, or both together. Examples of the latter are, for instance, the healing of paralysis of emotional origin.

Signor Galardi states that his researches in the field have convinced him that by stimulating the patient's imagination, in the direction desired, to act upon the sub-conscious ego in the particularly physiological field, and without the exertion of any willing force upon the operator's part or even the patient's conscious will, he has discovered the way to health; the will power of the patient only entering in to determine the moment when the method shall be applied.

It is claimed by the scientist that the method can be easily learned and once the patient has learned the extent of his own power he can in his state of entire consciousness apply **his** own healing force.

The "Italian Mail" issue/<sup>of</sup> Thursday, February 21-28, 1924, states that:

"Signor Galardi's researches and exhaustive tests now extend over a number of years. He has not had

one



one failure, results being rapid or retarded in proportion to the subject's greater or less highly developed understanding, relative to his mental potentiality".

This scientist states that he can and has accomplished cures by means of the methods of these theories which in his own words are "just as stupendous as the cures effected by the miracles of Christ". "The New York Herald, Paris Edition" of Sunday, February 24th, 1924, on page 2, under heading "Italian Coué Better With Sound Minds", sums up, in a portion of this article, in a comprehensive manner, in non-technical language, the operative procedure of Signor Galardi's theory. The article states/that:

"Doctor Galardi's theory rests on the hypothesis now usually accepted to account for hypnotic phenomena. It is taken for granted nowadays that there is no direct influence of the operator's will on the will of the subject in the hypnotic state. If this were the case, hypnosis should follow even if there were no co-operation between the operator and the subject.

"What happens is that the operator forms an idea in his own mind and conveys it to the subject through speech or gesture. If the subject's imagination accepts the idea proffered, it ipso facto sets the sub-conscious ego to produce the physiological phenomena required, failing which there is no response, and the subject is said to be 'refractory'.

"Hypnotism remains but a negative operation unless until transformed into auto-suggestion by the subject himself. From this established conclusion, Signor Galardi argues that the imagination can be made to stimulate the sub-conscious ego and this principle applied to certain diseases can operate curatively provided the subject is sound of mind".

This scientist's theories in the field of physiological science would appear to be not merely physiological theories but philosophical theories of a decidedly profound nature, reminding one in a way of Shopenhauer's theories found in his exhaustive work on "The Free Will", as will

be seen

be seen in his discussion of the value of his discovery, in his own words, as translated and set forth below:

"As I have already attempted to demonstrate, the sub-conscious dominates, by means of the nervous system, the entire human organism, regulating and disciplining all of the physiological functions and the functioning of the various organs, none excluded. It is therefore logical to assume that once one finds the means of dominating the sub-conscious by means of the imagination (which is also a function of sub-conscious itself) we may exert influence at our own pleasure over all the organic functions of our body moulding them, if one may so put it, as the sculptor moulds his creation.

"What better proof of this can one ask than that given by observation and of the comparisons of the human physical nature itself through the various epochs, from the troglodytes of little heads, of simple and rudimental brains, of the stubby, powerful muscular members, of the frame of large joints with marked features, the true classical type of brutal force, inelegant, inaesthetic, lethargic in thought and in sentiment, we have arrived today at the actual man who has developed perfect, harmonic, elegant, has lost every character of brutality and of coarseness, while the psychic predominates to a great extent in his amply developed brain of complex circumvolutions, organ of sensibility and of perfect function.

"And because, among the physiological functions, are of great importance those placed for the defence of our organism from every harmful agent or medium, we may without further explanation declare that in the field of therapeutics no theoretical limit can be marked for the application of my discovery. But if the other vast fields are well considered they open themselves to its application and we shall see that the therapeutic importance is by great length inferior to that social.

"As a matter of fact, specially with regard to embryology, we notice the solution of a problem of great importance, because during gestation the mother can, if she wants to, if not absolutely have influence upon the determination of the sex of the child which is to be born (such an hypothesis is less hazardous than what it might seem at first sight) at least mould as she likes his intellectuality because she can, like with the other functions of her organism, discipline through the sub-conscious also the pro-creative function the way she likes best, such function today acting separately from any internal or external influence. By diffusing my discovery, we shall be

able to



able to avoid the birth of imperfect, deficient, imbecile children, and especially to eliminate the 'delinquent born' of the Lombrosian theory.

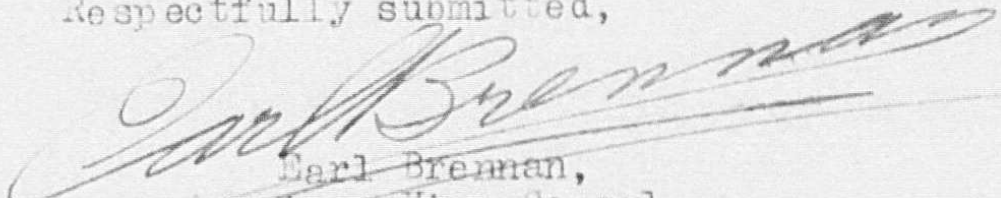
"All this is not sufficient however. If only our attention can concentrate itself one moment we can easily calculate what profound and substantial change we will be able to introduce if we only want to, in the social educational system of the child, and what enormous benefits humanity will obtain from such a transformation. Up to now, the man-child grows, develops, educates himself, prepares himself for the life which awaits him, learning from outside attainments of every kind, which, if they can be useful in his material life, have little or no influence in the formation of his character, in the transformation or suppression of the congenital instincts of human nature, or those which are due to the sad and sometimes harmful atavistic inheritance. The child learns all, or nearly all, imitating others, and thus inexorably and inevitably the influence of the atmosphere in which he lives leaves its mark upon him, he accustoms himself to be considered as an element of no importance, and expects all by society, fate and chance. He therefore leaves behind in this continuous research of other people's teachings and imitation, the philosophical principle which ought instead to regulate his social education, namely, 'conosce te ipsum'.

"To add another fatal efficacy to this erroneous method of social education, there have appeared the mesmerizers, the hypnotizers, with their theories of psychic domain, of will power, acting in such a way as to appear to diminish one's potentialities. If we could only change the direction of the education of the child, if we could only teach him that in him there exists a strength upon which everything is dependant, if only we can inculcate in him the conviction that it is in himself that he must look for the principle of everything, the legend of fate will be despised, and man will be given the complete sense of his force, by valuing in a practical way the theological principle that man was created to resemble God, and that in him there is an indestructible and omnipotent particle of Divine essence; and filled with this indestructible principle, educated to rely on himself without awaiting anything from anybody but himself, he will reach maturity, healthy in body and mind,

because

because he will have been able , knowing fully his strength and his faculties, to safeguard his body from any material harm, keeping it in perfect health and he will mould his spirit in the best and most complete shape. We shall then have in the course of a few generations, a humanity composed of not only eminently energetic and efficient individuals, but also morally healthy ones, from whom there will have disappeared partly or wholly, the neurotics, the sensitive ones, the morbid ones, the irrationals, the idiots and the delinquents. It will be an enormous stride made by all humanity towards perfection toward which it has strived for thousands of years, and which still remains in the field of illusions, because up to now we have gone the wrong way. Only by teaching humanity to avail itself of the formidable potentiality enclosed in the functions of the sub-conscious, we shall be able to realize the dream of thousands of years, the aim pointed out by hundreds of philosophers and thinkers. It is the realization and not any more a problem of which the solution escapes; it is not any more a hope or an aspiration, not the dream of an exalted spirit, or an assurance of a more or less rash theory but becomes a tangible and indisputable truth. It is this fact which I am ready to demonstrate by means of facts to Science and to all humanity!

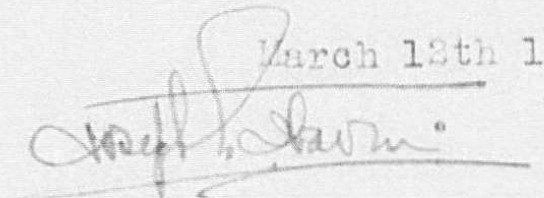
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APPROVED

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March 13th 1924.

  
Joseph Emerson Haven,  
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